



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

which the ministry speaking through the Mikado utters. Japan of to-day is a political anachronism capable of acting in foreign relations with terrific force because the Emperor can command the support of every subject.

The consideration of the peculiar structure of the Japanese State makes it apparent that this system can only prevail as long as a bureaucratic ministry and the Emperor's privy council are held independent of party organization. It has, therefore, been the fundamental policy of conservative Japanese statesmen to crush out parties and to refuse to recognize them in forming the bureaucratic ministries. To this effect the severest penalties have been imposed upon party organization, but in spite of the government's plans and its bribery and bestowal of places; in spite of the use of appointments in the upper house which it holds at its disposal the tendency to the formation of parties is so strong that almost every election has found a strong opposition to the government in the lower house. And when it was necessary for some important reform to receive the consent of the Diet, such as the imposition of an additional taxation, the government has been forced to accord a certain recognition to party organization.

Dr. Uyehara's book is not intended for popular reading. Only the student of political affairs will understand it but he has done a real service in presenting such an interesting, scientific and searching analysis of a great world power that differs in its ideas of government so greatly from our own.

ELLERY C. STOWELL.

University of Pennsylvania.

Van Hise, Charles R. *Concentration and Control—A Solution of the Trust Problem in the United States.* Pp. xiii, 288. Price \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Dr. Van Hise's latest book, "Concentration and Control," is divided into five chapters: One, The General Facts regarding Concentration; two, Some Important Illustrations of Concentration; three, The Laws regarding Cooperation; four, The Situation in Other Countries; five, Remedies. Under each of these chapters come a series of sections which are further subdivided into groups. The arrangement is wholly admirable.

Throughout the entire volume, though especially in the first chapter, the reader is constantly confused by the use of the word "Concentration," a term which Dr. Van Hise has not considered it necessary to define. At one time there is obviously intended the increasingly large scale of production; at another, equally obviously, the author is dealing with the problem of combination. Thus the section headed "Subdivision of Labor" (p. 9) refers certainly to the former, while the saving of the cost of salesmen briefly discussed (p. 14) is clearly not an economy or advantage of large scale production but of combination. This instance is selected as an illustration of a confusion to be found in the volume from cover to cover. Concentration as ordinarily understood refers to increase in size and decrease in the number of plants engaged in the manufacture of an article, a phenomenon which Dr. Van Hise uses twenty pages of tables to exhibit. Parenthetically it may be remarked that these census tables had better found place in an appendix. Their essential facts could have been summarized in a couple of

pages. While in dozens of places accepting this idea of the meaning of Concentration, in an equal number Dr. Van Hise has interpreted this term as a synonym of combination. He has lumped together the advantages of large scale production and of combination and has styled them most inaccurately the advantages of concentration, apparently assuming them to be the same. Now no solution of any problem,—and Dr. Van Hise's book by its sub-title purports to be a solution of the Trust Problem,—was ever furthered by confusing two entirely distinct phenomena and calling them by the same name. One of the things which has most tended to prevent clear thinking on the subject of the trusts is to regard the advantages of large scale production as peculiar to the trust. Into this pitfall Dr. Van Hise has fallen "head over heels."

Turning aside from general criticism, the book contains numerous inconsistencies, omissions and questionable assertions, two or three of which may be here referred to. Thus we learn that no list of Trusts is available (p. 35). It seems peculiar that Dr. Van Hise is apparently unfamiliar with the compilations of Mr. Moody, Byron W. Holt or Luther Conant. Again, *People vs. North River Sugar Refining Company* "was the case in which the trust was first brought before the court" (pp. 173-174). It may be pointed out that some time before this the American Cotton Oil Trust had been assailed in the courts of Louisiana. From page 69 one gleans the information that "The great period of the Trust was from 1888 to 1897." Many, like the reviewer, will doubtless be interested to hear the names of the Trusts formed in this period. Dr. Van Hise mentions in this connection the Standard Oil, Cotton-seed Oil, Sugar and Whiskey Trusts. The first was formed in 1879 succeeded by a new agreement in 1882; the second in 1884 and the two last mentioned in 1887. Besides these the National Linseed Oil Trust was organized in 1885 and the National Lead Trust in 1887.

A sketch of the Standard Oil Company (p. 104 ff.) that takes no account of the Trust Agreement of 1879 is open to serious criticism, as is an account of the formation of the Steel Corporation (p. 112) that utterly disregards the stock market factor emphasized by the Commissioner of Corporations, and the peculiar situation that enabled Mr. Carnegie to dictate his terms in the organization of this corporation. Nor does the section in chapter IV on International Agreements command much commendation, failing to consider, as it does, the European Agreement in the explosives trade, and the A. J. A. G. Agreement in the aluminum industry. It is typical of the general character of the volume that in his chapter on remedies Dr. Van Hise proposes disintegration as an extreme remedy when a corporation is "found to be a monopoly and therefore to be unreasonably in restraint of trade" (p. 253), apparently forgetting that, in his enthusiasm for cooperation, he has earlier pointed with much gusto to the ineffectual results of such disintegration in the case of the oil and tobacco combinations. (Pp. 181 ff.)

Except for chapter III the student of the combination movement will find that the book contains comparatively little that is new and much that is old. Chapter III, so far as the reviewer's knowledge of its largely legal content goes, is deserving of a large share of praise. The same can hardly be said of the other chapters. The final one on remedies is beautifully indefinite as are most remedies,

panaceas and solutions. Dr. Van Hise regards his price regulation as so simple that in spite of the numerous references in the volume to recent investigations the author must have missed the testimony of Mr. Farrel on that subject.

This review has attempted to point out certain specific instances of careless, inaccurate work. But Dr. Van Hise may even more justly be charged with thoroughly unscientific work. He has made no attempt carefully to analyze the facts pro and con and to draw conclusions based on those facts. On the contrary he has approached his subject with a predetermined view,—that competition is bad, anarchical, etc., and cooperation good. He has utilized only the facts that support his position and has either thrown into the background or entirely excluded those that refute it. As a result the book amounts merely to a glorification of cooperation. It is peculiarly unfortunate that one of Dr. Van Hise's eminence should have placed before the public a volume which is not merely inaccurate and contradictory but which is so highly colored by the "cooperation good, competition bad," viewpoint that it is an absolutely unfair consideration of the trust problem.

W. S. STEVENS.

Columbia University.

Vedder, H. C. *Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus.* Pp. xv, 527. Price \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Social theory, poetry, economic principles, ethical precepts and religious dogma are scattered indiscriminately through a volume whose title should be "The Evolution and Christianization of Socialism." Slightly more than half of the volume is devoted to the history of socialism in the world. Beginning with the Reformation, the author discusses the events leading up to the French Revolution; the social theories of Saint-Simon, Fourier and Louis Blanc; the work of LaSalle and his followers in the construction of German socialism; the life and writings of Karl Marx; the anarchistic doctrine of Proudhon and Kropotkin; the growth of socialism in England from the Manchester economists to current municipal socialism; and the organization and development of socialistic and communistic communities in the United States, including the work of Henry George. The next chapter, *The Ideals of Socialism*, introduces an element of ethics and explains on the application of socialistic principles to modern problems. Chapters 9 and 10 analyze the social teachings of Jesus, with their application to modern life; Chapter 11 details *The Social Failure of the Church*, and Chapter 12 analyzes *The Attitude of Churches and Ministers to Social Questions*. In short, the first two-thirds of the book deals with socialism pure and simple, while the remaining one-third covers Christianity and its failure in the modern world.

For the sake of unity, the author should have written two books—one on Socialism, the other on the Ethics of Jesus in their Relation to Modern Life—because, in his treatment of the two topics of the present volume, he separates them almost completely, and employs different methods in their presentation. Although the book is decidedly readable, it will hardly commend itself either to the scientific student of socialism or to the analysts of social problems and Christian ethics.

SCOTT NEARING.

University of Pennsylvania.